ed their offices. The Farl of Malmesbury called upon Earl Granville in the course of yesterday afteroom." The above, in addition to the intelligence in the fourth edit on of the Herald, is the latest official report of the ministerial proceedings.

The Standard's says, in a leading article:—"Possibly the reform of the law is the only department Earl Grey's government can make active progress in. This reform may proceed without embarrassment to the administration in other matters. Let us give a free scope to our friends—let us trust them. We have our sphere—they have theirs. Our sphere is, the trusting—theirs, the Houses of Parliament. Let us take care to return no unfit or doubtful person—no man who we do not know to be a firm Protestant and a firm protectionist. Let us return none but

no man who we do not know to be a firm Protestant and a firm protectionist. Let us return none but such, and we shall be in a condition to have our official friends perfectly at liberty to act as circumstances and their own judgment shall direct."

The Sun says:—"Nothing better, even a cursory glance at the list, can be more improbable than the stability of any ministerial group, so incongruous in character, so hastily collected together, and so strangely inexperienced in some of the most important among the various departments of Downing street."

[From the Lenden Herald, Feb. 24.1]

street."

We have now the pleasant task of amounting to our readers that Lord Derby has completed the formation of the enbinet, and settled most of the minor strangements usually consequent upon a change of administration.

We are confident, that amongst reflecting men, of every class—whether mobile or commoner.

we are conneced, that amongst reflecting men, of every class—whether noble or commones—whether commercial, manufacturing, or agricultural—it will be readily admitted that environed as the country is at this time, both at home and in the colonies, with social evils of no ordinary kind, and with a cloud of danger impending over our head abroad, it is desirable we should have a Minister at the helm of the State, who has sagacity and talent to weather the storm and to rule; the

kind, and with a cloud of danger impending over ear head abroad, it is desirable we should have a Minister at the helm of the State, who has sagneity and talent to weather the storm and to pilot the vessel through the breakers which surround us; and we fearlessly ask where can be found in her Majesty's deminious a man better qualified for the arducus task he has undertaken then the Earl of Derby, a man of tried administrative ability, and of unblemished honor, who has associated with him a nobleman, the descendant of one of our most talented diplonatists, whose name alone would secure the respect of foreign governments, but who has aircady carned for himself, both in and out of Parliament, a character for talent and ability worthy of his illustrious descent—we mean the Earl of Mainesbury. Such men as these cannot fail to conduct the affeirs of this great country to the satisfaction of her Majesty, and, we doubt not, with advantage to the mass of her Majesty is loyal subjects.

What, then, has become of the prophecies of those would be leaders and conductors of the public mind who told us, not only months ago, but even lately, that "Protection was dead;" "that to see a Protectionist Ministry sitting in Downing-street was a snaple impossibility;" and "that Lord Derby was the last man to whom the Queen would entrust the management of the government?" At this vory moment the Earl of Derby—totally unlike most modern statesmen—who is utterly incapable of saying one thing and meaning another—who will not trim his sails to suit the purpose of the moment—Lord Derby, we say, is at this moment, with his Cabinet formed, quietly settled in Downing-street, and prepared to carry out those measures he conceives best for the honor and dignity of the throne and for the public interest.

Are we to be told, then, as we have been, and may be told again, that to restore protection to native industry is to set class against class—manufacturer against agriculturist? Very likely such may be the game that will be attempted by some of th incretore, desirous that each class should have that fair protection and assistance from the State as may be most conducive to the advantage of all, establish-ing no monopoly, but taking care that British labor and British capital shall be encouraged and pro-tected in preference to that of the foreigner. Should Lord Derby carry on the government in this spirit, as he has told us he will—and who can doubt the assestion of a rear of

this spirit, as he has told us he will—and who can doubt the assertion of a man of such nice and scrapulous honor?—we ask again, fearlessly, will not the British people prefer such a man, and such a government, to the late set of wretched incapables—men who were unsettling everything, and conselidating nothing—men who have retired from office, we may say, almost by universal consent, and hardly leaving a friend behind them?

bardly leaving a friend behind them?

[From the London Gobe—organ of the late Ministry—Feb. 24].

The list of the new cabinet is too absurd not to be true. We occasionally meet with events in real life of a startling and grotesque complexion, that fairly distance all a priori reasoning, and which find their best title to belief in the utter impossibility that the boldest romancer would have dared to father them. The domestic careers of Henry VIII. and George IV., the return from Elba, or Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat, will be accepted, from generation to generation, by a posterity that exhausts its critical skepticism on the common-place details of ordinary legislation. On the same principle, a good deal of uncertainty has prevailed for the last two or three days, on the exact posts in the new administration assigned to Mr. Disraeli and Lord Lyndburst.

But Lord Malmsbury's installation at the Foreign Office, and that of Sir John Pakington at the Colo-

But Lord Malmsbury's installation at the Foreign Office, and that of Sir John Pakington at the Colonies, obtained universal credence, inasmuch as nobody would have taken the trouble to invent what looked so like a dual and pointless fiction. The audacity of these appointments thoroughly celipses all antecedent ideas of a Prime Minister's responsibility. If the petitioners for office had shaken their nances in a bag, it is out of the question to imagine that the successful candidates could have been more curiously unfit for their several posts; nor indeed are we quite sure that we could have been worse off if the G. F. Youngs and Bookers had been allowed fair play, and the protectionist cabinet been drawn by lot in a general congregation of the whole party.

After one orator in the Lords, whose name, bearing, and elequence distinguish him as a natural chief among English gentlemen, and one man of genius in the Commons—after Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli—we toil in vain for a single element of statesmanship down the dreary catalogue of the hacks, dandies, and justices of the peace, who occupy a prominent half column in the sheet of our morning contemporaries. Well may we say, Credims quita impossible! There is no balking the fact that the empire is at this moment at the dispessal of such a set of ignotabilities as could not be matched in all George III. 8 Ministers, and whose eventful rise to power has been treated for the last twenty years as the wildest of dreams and the nost desperate of impossibilities.

The London Times is evidently getting rendy to

desperate of impossibilities.

The London Times is evidently getting ready to support the new ministry, as we infer from the fellowing extracts from an article announcing the ap-

pointments:—
"No one can read the list before us without applying some measure of fitness and standard of ability and in the remarks we have to make we merely anti-

"No one can read the list before us without applying some measure of fitness and standard of ability, and in the remarks we have to make we merely anticipate the spontaneous reflections of most of our readers. No one can doubt that Mr. Disraeli is the man to lead the House of Commons; but he certainly has consulted rather his ambition than his genius in his selection of office. It is very true that he has dived to the depths and flown to the heights of financial theory; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not merely to make projects or elucidate maxims of finance—he has also to learn and comprehend the numerous relations between the commerce and the revenue of the country, to make claborate financial expositions, and to be prepared with replies oc any complicated question of details which convenience or even malice may suggest.

In preparing for such tasks Mr. Disraeli will at least work against the grain, and he will possibly find it difficult to be both a wit and a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Perhaps this is not his own choice. Mr. Thomas Baring has declined the post for the reasons we mentioned yesterday, and we must say that in so doing, he has neither done justice to his party nor to his own character. A man who claims a political position is bound to make sacrifices and run risks. If Mr. T. Baring thinks the Chancellorship of the Exchoquer a 'let down' for a wealthy merchant, or if he has a slight opinion of his party's prospects, and will not inconvenience himself for a short period of office, he is scarcely acting up to the British estimate of political or party obligation. His absence from the list is likely to be a sension injury to his friends, as they cannot but feel. Mr. Walpole is a man of talent and attainment, but his fitness for the Home Office is far too speculative a question to be discussed in this place.

The Earl of Malmesbury descends from a diplomatist, and is said to be a sensible and clear-headed man; he is certainly not deficient in good temper; but he has undertaken an office wh

and which was last night most gracefully concluded, deserved an ampler and richer tribute than our new foreign Secretary seemed able to bestow. Lord John Russell spoke well, but he took care to leave some bequest. He left the words 'free trade,' 'extension of suffrage, and peace,' as the grounds on which he meant to take his stand, in or out of office. Very well. It was matural to say this. It was more; it was unnecessary. But we trust these are not the mere watchwords of a war to be immediately forced on the new government, because, if they are, they may possibly, to some extent, defeat their own parposes.

IMTORTANT MEETING OF LIBRUAL MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[From the Manchoster Times, Feb. 21.1]

A meeting of liberal members, convened by circular signed by Mr. Hume, was held yesterday afternoon, in Committee-room No. 9, at the House of Commons, to consider the course to be taken by them in reference to the bill for amending the representation. There were present a large number of members, among whom were the following:—

Mr. Hume, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. B. Hall, Mr. Bright, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fox, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Perfect, Mr. Locke King, Mr. W. Clay, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Haber, Mr. Reynold, Mr. Craen, Mr. Locke King, Mr. W. Clay, Mr. Scolly, Mr. Grace, Mr. O'Plaberty, Kr. Peto, Mr. Pikington, Mr. McCullach, Mr. Craen, Mr. Hase, Mr. Scully, Mr. Grace, Mr. O'Plaberty, Kr. Peto, Mr. Pikington, Mr. McCullach, Mr. Craen, Mr. Pigneunt, Mr. Price Lovedan, Dr. Power, Mr. Mctregor, Mr. John Evans, Mr. George Thompson, Colonel Salvey, and some chars.

After much discussion the following resolutions were agreed to with great unsaminy and Mr. Home was requested to ask an interview with Lord John Russell, and to place before him the views of the gentlemen who attended the meeting. We presume another meeting will be held after the interview with the Prime Minister. We understand that a considerable number of gentlemen expressed their intention to oppose the bill, if it be persisted in in the present the bill for the reform of the representation is, in several respects, highly objectionable; and expecially in that part of it which proposes to continue and extend the sixty-seven beroughs, and renerally to perpetuate in the United Kingdom the existence of horoughs notoriously corrupt, or an activative of the small and most notoriously under influence, thereby preventing the possibility of independent represention.

2. In order to give any real value to the bills now introduced, the disfranchis ment of the small and most notoriously corrupt and dependent boroughs is most desirable and regardial.

3. That the le

That the 1 set is sure participated in the bills for England.
 That it is highly desirable that the bills for England and Ireland should be consolidated and considered as one measure.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW MINISTERS.

The Earl of Derby, Premier, (vice Lord John Russell.) age 53. Formerly Lord Stanley. Has been Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Secretary of State for the colonies. Was a member of Lord Grey's reform administration, which he subsequently deserted and became a conservative and protectionist. The slave emancipation bill, which cost the country £20,000,000, was chiefly concected by his lordship.

Sir E. Sugden, Lord Chancellor, (vice Lord Truro.) formerly Chancellor in Ireland. Highly reputed for industry, legal knowledge, and narrow political views.

The Earl of Lousdale, President of the Conneil, (vice the Marquis of Lansdowne.) age 65. Has held

(vice the Marquis of Lansdowne,) age 65. Has held various subordinate offices, and was at one time

(vice the Marquis of Lansdowne, ) age 65. Has held various suborcinate offices, and was at one time Postmaster-General.

Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Privy Seat, (vice the Earl of Minto.) age 61.

Mr. Disrael, Chancellor of the Exchequer, (vice Sir Charles Wood, age 47. Member for Backinghamshire, an ultra conservative and protectionist, but a democrat twenty years ago, when he was a candidate for one of the metropolitan beroughs.

Mr. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department, (vice Sir George Grey), age 46. His wife is a daughter of the late Spencer Pereival, who was Prime Minister in 1809, and was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons. Mr. Walpole has practiced at the bar, but is otherwise duknown. The Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, (vice Earl Granville), age 45, son of the first Earl of Malmesbury, who received his peerage for diplomatic services.

Sir J. Pakington, Secretary of State for the Colonies, (vice Earl Grey), age 53. Member for Droitwich. A country gentleman wholly unknown, except as a staunch protectionist.

Mr. Herries, President of the Board of Control, (vice Lord Broughton), age about 70. Has held a variety of offices under former tory administrations and was Chancellor of the Exchequer for a short period in 1827.

Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty, (vice Sir F. Baring) age 60. Has belonged to the naval profession, and became a rear admiral

miralty, (vice Sir F. Baring) age 60. Has belonged to the navel profession, and became a rear admiral in 1850. His mother, the dowager duchess, was go-

Mr. Henley, President of the Board of Trade, (vice Mr. Labouchere) age 59. Member for Oxfordshire—never before in office.

The Earl of Hardwicke, Postmaster General, (vice the Marquis of Clanricarde) age 53. Belongs to the mayal profession.

Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Foreste, (vice Lord Seymour) age 34. Member.

and Forests, (vice Lord Seymour) age 34. Member for Colchester. Opposed Baron Rothschild for Lor-don, in 1849, and was defeated by an immense ma-jority. Author of various small pamphlets and

The Earl of Eglintoun, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, (vice Lord Clarendon) age 40. Known in consequence of the Eglintoun tournament, and nothing else.

The Last Speech of Lord John Russell.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., on the question that the orders of the day be read,

Lord J. RUSSELL rose and said—After the occurce which took n ce last Friday night the House rence which took place last Friday night, the House will be prepared for the announcement I have now to make. At a meeting of Her Majesty's servants on Saturday, we considered what course it was incumbent on us to pursue. It appeared to us that it was impossible for us satisfactorily to carry on the business of the government in this House, after the vote of the previous night. We considered the alternative of advising Her Majesty to use her prerogative to dissolve Parliament; but we considered that there were such grave objections to such a course that we declined to recommend it to the Crown. We therefore determined humbly to lay our resignations before Her Majesty, which I accordingly did the same afternoon. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept our resignations, and sent for the Earl of Derby, who, I understand, has undertaken the task of forming the government. We therefore only hold our offices until our successors are appointed by Her Majesty. After this statement I do not wish to recur to the various events which have taken place since the commencement of this session, and which may form, perhaps, the subject of debate hereafter; but I cannot conclude what I have to say on this occasion, without expressing my sincere thanks to those who supported Her Majesty's government, (hear, hear.) and who, during upwards of five years, have enabled me to support a position, to which, I must confess, I should otherwise have been totally unequal. Having had their confidence, and having had the advantage of their support, I have been enabled, during that period, so to conduct affairs that we shall not leave any great branch, either of our domestic or foreign relations, in a situation of which we need be at all ashamed. (Cheers, I I wish further to say, with respect to one of my colleagues, to whom I am peculiarly indebted, that it will be prepared for the announcement I have not to make. At a meeting of Her Majesty's servant which we need be at all ashamed. (Cheers.) I wish further to say, with respect to one of my colleagues, to whom I am peculiarly indebted, that it is to the temperate wisdom and respected character of the Marquis of Lansdowne (cheers) that the government owe the facility of being able to carry measures of great importance through the House of Lords, where a ministry composed from the party to which I belong, has not hitherte had the support of the majority. (Hear, hear.) As I have before said, I do not wish now to recur to past events, or to dilate upon anything which reight raise a difference of opinion in this House; as to the future, I shall only say, that I shall think it my duty to oppose out of office, as I have in office, any restoration of the duties on corn (loud cheers), whether under the name of protection or of revenue; (renewed cheers) and that shall think it my duty to support the extension of the suffrage to revenue; (renewed cheers;) and that I shall think it my duty to support the extension of the suffrage to those who are fitted to exercise the franchise for the welfare of the country, believing that such an extension will add strength and solidity to our Parliamentary system. (Cheers.) I will say further, that I shall aiways use the little influence I may possess for the maintenance of the blessings of peace. (Hear, hear.) I have now only to add, that since I came into the House I have had a communication from the Earl of Derby, stating that it was his wish, for the convenience of the official arrangements which he is charged to make by her Majesty, that the House should adjourn to Friday next, and, in compliance with that wish, and considering such a course mest consistent with public convenience, I move that this House, at its rising, adjourn to Friday next. (Hear, hear.)

The Refugees in England.

FRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG'S DESPATCH.

The following is the text of the despatch addressed by Prince Schwartzenberg to Count Buol-Schauenstein, Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary in England, to which reference was made in the House of Commons last evening:—

VIENNA, February 4, 1852.

Lord Granville has had the goodness to communicate to your Excellency the despatch which he addressed to the Earl of Westmoreland, under date of the 13th of January last, in answer to the protests (reclamations) which you, M. le Comte, were charged to present to the government of her Britannic Majesty, against the tolerance accorded in England to the relutionary proceedings (menés revolutionaires) of the political refugees who have found an asylum in that country.

The first part of this document (Lord Granville's despatch) turns on the high value which the English people attaches to the right of asylum, and on the motives which hinder the British government from thinking of (songer à) restraining that right, by presenting an Alien Bill to Parliament.

We do pet feel curselves called upon to enter upon

a controversy on the arguments employed in this part of the despatch of Lord Granville, since we have never denied to England the exercise of the right of asylum in itself, any more than we have preterned to dictate to the British government, which itself is the most competent judge, the means which it should employ to obviate the flagrant abuse of this right.

All that we have demanded of the British government (and we shall not cease to demand it) is, that it shall so manage (faire en sorte) that the political refugees to whom it accords an asylum shall not be allowed to pursue, under the shadow of the hospitality which they enjoy, machinations epenly hostile to the States of the Continent, and especially to Austria.

Austria.

Lord Granville has been so good (a bien coulu) as Lord Granville has been so good (a bien would) as to offer us on this subject an assurance that the British government would not only regret, but would loudly condemn all attempts on the part of the refugees to excite insurrection in their original country—that it would continue to watch (surveiller) the conduct of suspected refugees, and would seek by all legal means to hinder them from abusing—to the detriment of governments in friendly alliance with Great Britain—the hospitality which the English laws so generously accord to them.

The Emperor in noting down (en prenant acte) these assurances, has pleasure in thence deriving a hope (aime a y puiser lespoir) that the British government will henceforth know how to make more ample and rigorous use than it has hitherto done of the legal means at its disposal, and which it appears to judge sufficient to enable it to fulfil its international duties with regard to the proceedings of the refugees.

At any rate (toutefule) whilst register till the

tional duties with regard to the proceedings of the refugees.

At any rate (toutefois.) whilst waiting till these dispositions of the British government are followed by deeds (soient suivies d'effet), the almost unlimited liberty of action which the refugees have hitherto enjoyed in England, with regard to the revolutionory plots, that a great number of them does not cease hatching against the repose of the States of the Continent—imposes upon us, on our side, the duty of taking some measures of precaution, tending to guard us against the annoyances (monacontens) and dangers of which that liberty is the source.

The imperial authorities will henceforth receive order to redouble their vigilance with regard to travellers coming from England, and to execute strictly in relation to their passports, the existing rules to which formerly, under the empire of other circumstances, it had become a habit to make frequent exceptions in favor of British subjects. The imperial government, moreover, reserves to itself the faculty of taking into consideration ulterior measures, if unimperly the need of them still makes itself felt.

Your Excellency is charged to read and give a copy of this dispatch to Lord Grenville—Receive, &c.

The French government has remonstrated against the decision regulating the navigation duties on the Rhine without consulting France. The Prussian cabinet has replied that it was free to France to take part in the negotiations, but that there was no treaty that gave her the right to interfere in the commercial arrangements of Germany.

We learn, from a source which is entitled to respect, that within the last two days M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister in Paris, has had a private interview with the President of the republic, at which Louis Napoleon speke at considerable length on his future intentions and policy. We understand that he expressed himself on the subject nearly in the following terms:—He, in the first place, declared that he was favorable to the maintenance of the present order of things in Europe. He stated emphatically that he was in favor of peace, and that the thrones had no reason to feel any clarm with respect to his intentions. His principal wish was to extinguish the recolationary spirit in France, and he was wilting to assist foreign governments in accomplishing the same object in their dominions. But he at the same time was determined that France should have the amount of weight and influence in the affairs of Europe to which her advanced civilization and her geographical position gave her a legitimate right. He therefore declared that if any oppressed nation should apply to him for assistance he should consider it his duty by all the pacific means in his power to obtain for it redress for its grievances.

The Jews of Paris, headed by M. M. de Rothschild, and other distinguished persons of the sect, have just established a society at Paris for the study and propagation of the sacred sciences. Rooms have been taken, in which religious instruction is given gratuitously to young men destined for the priesthood, and in which Jews of all classes assemble to pray and hear religious books read. A rabbi is attached to the establishment, and every Sunday M. Albert Cohn, a distinguished oriental schol

eity, at the age of fifty-two, of Mr. Dezeimmeris, librarian of the Faculty of Medicine, and the writer of some well known works on the science of his profession and on agriculture.

The same journals state that Count Demidoff has announced to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, his intention to make a sojourn of three years in Siberia—accompanied by artists, men of letters and savans, to the number of twenty-five or twenty-six—and has asked for a Committee of the Academy to furnish him with a programme of the experiments and researches which he should institute in the interest of science. The Academy has acceded to his request.

M. Guizot, director, M. de Pongerville, chancel-

M. Otherson, A. de Pongerrine, chancerlor, and M. Villemain, perpetual secretary of the
French Academy, yesterday presented, as is the
usage, their new celeague, M. de Montalembert, to
the President of the republic.

The Patric says:—

Leveral journals have spoken of the creation of a new
corps which, by its organization and object, would resemble the old Consular Guard. We think we can affirm
that this news is incorrect.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times,
writing under date of the 24th ult., says:—

Notwithstanding the efforts made within the last
few days, by the Ministerial journals, to show,
from official returns, that the commerce not only of
Paris, but of all France, is in a prosperous state,
it is certain that the Paris wholesale merchants are
doing little or nothing. A slight movement has
occurred amongst the retail dealers within the last
week, owing to the Carnival balls, which generally
occasion a considerable outlay of money even
amongst those classes the least able to support such
an expediture. Accounts from the agricultural
districts state that there is little speculation going
forward in the price of wheat, but the tendency of the
markets is rather downwards, except in the north and
in Ficardy, where the stock in hand is greatly reduced, and prices are consequently less depressed.
Ryels in good demand for exportation to Germany and
Belgium. Flour is dull of sale, at from 507 to 56f. the
sack of 157 kilogrammes. The cattle fairs continue to
be well supplied, and both beef and mutton bring fair
prices. At the last fair of Niort all the cattle offered for sale found purchasers. At the market of
Secaux, on Monday last, fat oxen were eagerly sought
for, and there was a manifest improvement in price.
There was a slight decline in the price of veal. The
insprovement which was remarked in the iron trade
has been meintained, but it has not made any furthere progress. At the fair of Besancon, which was
held last weel; there was a considerable number of
purchasers. Fot many sales were

and the articles the produced amount to a targe rum in the course of the year. The manufacturers of chairs and fautenits produce for an amount of about 7.00.000f. This applies to the weedwork only, and the number of persons employed in it are about 3.459. The average rate of wages for the makers of chairs is 4f. He, and for turners of chairs is 4f. He, and average 3f. 36e. a day. This specialty produced goods to the amount of 800.000f. a year. The branch of business, consisting of the carving and ornamenting articles of furniture, employes an ensemble of 222 masters and 1.125 workmen, who do business to the amount of 2200 000f. The sawing establishments, by which the furniture manufactories are supplied, occupy 3f7 persons, masters and workmen, and the amount of business done is 4.222 000f. The average rate of wages of the workmen is 4f. 25c; but they calculate on being out of work for about three months in the year. The manufacture of bronze is another of the most important ones of Paris; if produces for about 23 000.000f. annually. The average rate of wages is 4f. He, for men, and but very few women are employed. October, Nevember, and December are the most busymenths; the dead season is from June to August, and from January to March. The upholstery trade is also a very important branch. It does business to the amount of 21.000,000f. annually, and occupies about 3220 persons. A great number of these are women. The average rate of wages is 4f. 18c. a day, but there is a dead season of about four months. The looking-glass induced, it may be called essentially a Parisian one. There are engaged in it 141 masters, who employ 3.225 workmen, and do business to the amount of 10.000,000f. Th

disportions of the liftiths government are followed by deeds construence design, the almost united by deeds construence are less than the property of the composition of the provide construence of the composition of the provide construence of the composition of the comp The Corsaire has the following on the approach-

was arrested a few days since at Bayonne, at the moment when he was preparing to cross the frontier into Spain.

M. Souesme, a landed proprictor at Montargis, was sentenced to transportation by court martial in Paris, on Saturday, for having taken past in a manifestation at Montargis, on the 6th of December, when a brigadier of gendarmerie was killed. Chery was sentenced to a similar punishment; Zanote to imprisonment for ten years, and Chaineau, by a majority of four voices to three, to imprisonment for five years.

A decree from the President of the republic has just appeared, making some further regulations relative to the uniforms appropriated to the members of the Senate and of the Council of State.

[Paris Correspondence of the London News, Feb. 24.]

A memorial has just been presented to the Council of State, which bids fair to bring down an avalanche of Bonapartist claims upon the treasury. Count Montholon has just sent in a little bill for his arrears of pay as a general since 1815. You may remember that Jerome Bonaparte applied to the Legislative Assembly for a similar indemnity, and was obliged to withdraw his petition. The claim of Count Montholon has been referred to a committee, which has appointed M. Villemain to report thereon.

Not the least important feature in the list of govern-

mittee, which has appointed M. Villemain to report thereon.

Not the least important feature in the list of government candidates for the Corps Legislatif is the absence of Dupin's name, which was expected to be adopted for the Nievre. The signature of the protest against the confiscation-decree seems to have produced an irreparable breach between Louis Napoleon and the ex-President of the National Assembly. Hence the contest in the Nievre is expected to be of the sharpest, the votes of the opposition being canvassed by the executor of Louis Philippe. The administration is making immense efforts to throw him out; but at present he seems to have every chance of success.

The administration is making immense efforts to throw him out; but at present he seems to have every chance of success.

The Siecle publishes the following definitive list of opposition candidates for Paris:—Dupont de l'Eure, General Lamoriciere, General Cavaignac, Carnot, Goudchaux, Rixlo, Eugene Sue, and Ferdinand Lasteyrie. In support of their election, the Siecle says a few words, which will not be lost upon the intelligent electors of Paris, who read the independent press with the more avidity, now that it is prevented by brute force from speaking out.

La France Napoleoniemse has the following, which may be regarded as a somi-official announcement:—It is said to be certain that the state of siege in Paris will be raised immediately after the meeting of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The date of this convocation is not yet fixed. The 20th of March and the 5th of May are spoken of. However, it appears to be the intention of the government not to convoke the deliberative political bedies before having issued all the decrees which it considers necessary for the organization of a vigorous authority and administration.

IMPROVEMENTS OF PARIS.

of the government not to convoke the deliberative political bodies before having issued all the decrees which it considers necessary for the organization of a vigorous authority and administration.

IMPROVEMENTS OF PARIS.

It would seem that in the midst of coups detat the framing of constitutions, decrees, and imperialism, the "Prince President" has not forgotion for one moment the necessity of giving employment to the myriads of ablebodied idlers who infest the capital. The Boulevards are being gradually fringed with new stone houses, which are starting up in all quarters, combining splendor with architectural beauties which might have adorned the capital of ancient Rome. Whatever better motive tha induces the President to promote these embellishments, the fact remains indisputable that Paris is being regenerated. The Place de Carroussel is being cleared of the old wooden huts wherein the venders of curiosities and modern antiques enticed the sons and daughters of "perfidious Ablion" to make purchases as they waded through the mud to the Louvre. Those wooden shops were sold by suction on Wednesday morning, and the work of demolition commenced forthwith. Some idea of the immense improvements proposed by the President may be formed when we state that amongst the various public works now in course of construction may be mentioned she completion of the Tomb of the Emperor, at the Invalides; of the Hospital du Nord, at the Clos St Lazare; and of the new ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Quai d'Orsay; internal decorations of the Hotel deville; repair of the Church of Notre Dame; continuation of the Rue di Rivoli to the Rue St. Antoine; repair of the Pont Nenf; barrage of the river opposite the Mint; completion of the Quai Contiand part of the Quai Malaquis; terminus on the Western Railway, Houlevard Mont Parnasse; making a new opening to the Garden of the Luxenbourg, opposite the Rue Sauffiot; embellishment of the Conservatione des Arts et Mediere and of the Champs Elysees; enlargement and embellishment of the Pon

The Secret Hatery of the Own armited of Junia Braphatons.

[From the London Chronicle, pels, 16, 3]

On the other hand, information, bearing very mark of suthenticity, has racched an which seems to lead to the starting conclusion that the whole of foots Napsteon at the control of the starting conclusion that the whole of foots Napsteon a single week to clapse, after he became the elect of fix millions, before he proposed to a claim of the control of th

peerly dieta. and state, one after another, in the tribune, the distinct proofs of the President's treasonable
intentions, which had been supplied to them by his open
and unabashed manner of advancing them? Why was
dieneral Changarnier silent on this point? Why did he
not long before denounce the attempt to tamper with
his benor and fidelity? The only answer is, that they
had at length made up their minds to adopt this course,
and that the occasion selected was the expected debate
on the Responsibility bill, which, unfortunately was anticipated by the coup. To have accused the President at
any preceding period, they urge, might have precipitated
a civil war, and there was no knowing whether the
republicans might not have taken a fatal advantage of
the opportunity. We must also be excused for suggesting that the standard of political morality of public virtue
is far from elevated amongst the French; that one necessary consequence of their frequent revolutions is indifference touching law or legality; and that many of those
who were sounded by Louis Napoleon probably did not
expose his designs, because they thought the time might
come when it might suit them to join with him. Moreover, it may be doubted whether his overtures were of so
marked and defined a nature as to admit of being specifically brought forward as the foundation for a formal
impeachment.

The prevalent notion as to the strict caution observed
in keeping the President's secret is a mistake. There
was nothing to keep secret but the exact time, which was
probably not known even to the arch-conspirator until
the moment for action had arrived. It is quite clear that
the day and hour for the declaive blow hid been repeatedly changed. It was no idle and groundless fear
that drove M. Theires and his friends to pass the greater
part of a preceding night in the Assembly; should be
pared under the orders of a general not pleedied to either
of their arrived had been actually issued at the time.
They were at length taken by surprise, because,

Emperor of Russia has ordered the fifty millions of francs, which he invested in French Rentes in 1817, to be transferred to the Dutch funds, as he does not consider his money safe in France after the Orleans configuration.

to be transferred to the Dutch funds, as he does not consider his mancy safe in France after the Orleans confecation.

The letters from Paris, received to-day, tend to confirm the foregoing; they state that the warlike language of the Elyseans lase, within the last few days, very much changed, which is attributed to a despatch said to have been communicated to the French government from the government of Great Britain, to the effect that, in the cont of a single French soldier entering the Belgian territory, the city of Antwerp and the forts on the Schedt would be immediately occupied by an army of 10,000 men, with the concurrence of all the great powers of Europe, including Russia.

It appears from the united testimony of well-informed Paris and Belgian papers that the Prince de Bassano. French Ambasador extraordinary at our court, has been charged with the commission to demand from our Government the destruction of the Waterloo monuments. He is raid to have already discharged his commission, but not to have received an answer.

It is scarcely necessary to call attention to the importance and wide significance of this apparently secondary demand. It is not known whether it is this demand alone or whether other indications may have had their influence; but it is certain that the government begins to entertain serious thoughts of immical feelings on the part of France, and is preparing for them.

The Paris Presse says:—

The Belgian government has just adopted a measure by wadeh all the Polish officers in the Belgian army will be dismissed. The execution of this measure has already commenced with a congé to General Krusewski. More intimate relations are expected between Belgium and Russia. The Emperor Nicholas will, it is said, send a Minister Plenipotentiary to Brussels, and consent to a treaty of commence with Belgium.

The Belgian Chamber, at the request of the ministers, has forbidden the secondary dense to a treaty of commence with Belgium.

The Belgian Chamber, at the request of the minister, has forbidden

The Revue de Generch has the following on the relations of the confederation with France:—
According to non-official but well-founded information, it appears certain that the Federal Council has replied in a sirm and fitting manner to the French note in which it was attempted to obtain from Switzerland a promise to expel in future from its tercitory any foreigner who might be designated to this government. The Federal Council, while refusing to take an engagement of a nature to compremise the independence of the confederation has, at the same time; announced its readiness to take all proper and necessary precautions against the sejourn of political refugees amongst us becoming a source of inquietude to neighboring States. There has been written no other note than that to which the Federal Council thus responds, and this note makes no mention of any other subject than that the hone wellets a refusal. The note does not even complain of the conduct of refugees actually in Switzerland; with respect to them. all its allusions are most general, nor is anything said of the press, its license, or wished-for restrictions. When the French note was handed into the proper minister, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires made some general verbal observations of the notes exchanged between the minister of France and the Federal Council do not cease to occupy the Swiss press. The Bund, a journal published at Berne, assures us that the note of France relative to the refugees and to the abuses of the press was supported by England. But this statement appears to be without foundation. The Charge d'Affaires of England in a conversation with the Predicent of the Confederation, simply testified the desire of his government that, in the affair of the refugees. Switzerland, whilst scrupulously respecting international law, should maintain the right of asylumic recognized in every country enjoying liberal institutions. There was no question of the liberty of the press.

The Bund, a Swiss paper, contains a portion of the refugees for England a

all the refugees residing there, and to report all new arrivals.

THE DESIGNS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Letters from Berne, of the 20th, deny that the English charge d'affaires had supported the French note concerning the press. The former had recommended the President of the Confederation in a private conversation, while watching the conduct of political refugees, to respect the right of asylum, which ought to be enjoyed in all countries enjoying free institutions.

It will be seen by the following extracts from the Independence Suisse, of the 14th uit, that the English journals do not stand alone in mistrusting the designs of the Frunch government:—

The uneasy feeling increases on account of the obstinate silence kept by the federal council with regard to the dangers which Switzerland runs, dangers which the imagination is apt to enagerate. Are we threatened with a second edition of the expedition to Rome? people are asking on all jublic affairs, and if it continues may bring about a criss, which a single official word would suffice to prevent. We would willingly believe that the imminence of the danger is exagerated, but the obstinate ellence as the nature of the French note is not of good augury, and leads one to think that it is in point of face very threatening. Now, it is necessary that the country should know how it stands, for it has had the melancholy experience that the federal council so not very locky in diplomatic negotiations. We will assume there lucky in diplomatic negotiations. The following the energy to the experience that the second appear to us exheribitant and incompatible with the honor and independence of our country; it is for this reason that we have entered upon negotiations to expose the real state of things clearly terminate in the versions that are in circulation, however engagerated they may be and, as we said above, people go so far as to fear an expedition to Rome. It is, therefore, a service daty for the federal council to break silence, in order to re-assure the country, wh

Austria.

The Minister President, Prince Schwarzenberg, is understood to be preparing a general statement of his views respecting the present position of affairs in Europe, as well as the line of policy he intends to pursue.

The Sardinian government are about to send a special mission to the court of Vienna, to renew the friendly relations which have been too long broken off; "and," adds the announcement, "some important changes in the polities of the cabinet of Turin may be looked for." Austria has promised her mediation in the settlement of the differences between Sardinia and the Pope.

The new salt treaty, extending over a perisd of ten years, has just been concluded between Austria and Russia. Austria is bound, during this period, to deliver forty million centners of salt to Russia, to be paid for in specie.

Belgium.

Alliance with russia—freparations for the defence of the second waterloo.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Brussels, February 19, 1852.—

A convention has been concluded between our government (the Belgian) and Russia, whereby the latter engages to furnish 100,000 men for the defence of our territory, in case it should be invaded, or seriously menaced by France. Should the Baltio be open these troops (including the Imperial Guards) are to be transported by a Hussian fleet to Antwerp. Frussia promises no assistance to a like extent. The object of the present mission of the Prince de Ligne to Berlin is to arrange the modus operandi. Our own army numbers 80,000, of whom 76,000 would take the field, and the remainder occupy our Hopes are entertained that England, as one of the powers guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, rison for the citadel of Antwerp.

But you see that, independent of England and Austrias, who might be made commence will be coperate with a feet in the Scheldt and agarrison for the citadel of Antwerp.

But you see that, independent of England and Austrias, who might weaken our enemy by a diversion on the Mediterranean, our northern coalition musters 300,000 men; a force quite sufficient to repel the threatened invasion, if not chastise its authors at a second Waterloo.

This country still swarms with French spies and police agents.

I am assured, in a trustworthy quarter, that the